Amendments To the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (canceled).

Claim 2 (currently amended): A nonvolatile storage system comprising:

a controller capable of receiving commands from a host; and

a nonvolatile memory storage coupled to said controller, said storage organized in blocks, [with each block having two or more sectors of data] one or more blocks caused to be identified by a group of logical block addresses and each block including two or more sectors, wherein said controller, in response to receiving a command from said host to rewrite one or more[, but not all,] sectors of data that are stored in [a particular block] said one or more blocks, writes said data for said one or more sectors of data to be rewritten to [a new block] one or more new blocks caused to be identified by said group of logical block addresses without moving the data in the sectors in said [particular block] one or more blocks that the host did not specify to [rewrite] be rewritten in the command.

Claim 3 (currently amended): A nonvolatile storage system comprising:

a host for sending commands;

a controller coupled to said host for receiving host commands; and

nonvolatile storage coupled to said controller for storing sector information organized into blocks, [each block having two or more sectors for storing sector information] one or more blocks caused to be identified by a group of logical block addresses and each block including two or more sectors, wherein said controller receives a command from said host for writing updated one or more[, but not all,] sector information into a location within the nonvolatile storage defined by [a particular block] said one or more blocks having previously-written sector information, other than that being updated by the host command, and wherein said controller writes said updated one or more sector information into [a new block] one or more new blocks caused to

14013-11c3   2

13   be identified by said group of logical block addresses thereby avoiding moving all of the

14   previously-written sector information every time the host sends a command.

1   Claim 4 (previously presented): A nonvolatile storage system as recited in claim 3 wherein the

2   controller further receives additional commands from the host for further writing, one or more

3   times, sector information without moving the previously-written sector information every time

4   sector information is updated.

1   Claim 5 (previously presented): A nonvolatile storage system as recited in claim 3 wherein

2   the previously-written sector information is moved from the particular block at a time later

3   than when the controller writes said updated one or more sector information to said new

4   block.

1   Claim 6 (previously presented): A nonvolatile storage system as recited in claim 5 wherein

2   the particular block is erased at a time later than when the previously-written sector

3   information is moved from the particular block.

1   Claim 7 (previously presented): A nonvolatile storage system comprising:

2   a host for sending commands;

3   a controller coupled to said host for receiving host commands; and

4   nonvolatile storage coupled to said controller for storing sector information organized

5   into blocks, each block having two or more sectors for storing sector information, <u>one or more</u>

6   <u>blocks caused to be identified by a group of logical block addresses and each block including</u>

7   <u>two or more sectors,</u>

8   wherein said controller receives a command from said host for writing updated one

9   or more, but not all, sector information into a location within the nonvolatile storage

10   defined by <u>said one or more blocks</u> [a particular block] having previously-written sector

11   information, other than that being updated by the host command, and wherein said

12   controller writes said updated one or more sector information to [a new block] <u>one or</u>

13   <u>more new blocks caused to be identified by said group of logical block addresses</u> thereby

14   avoiding moving all the previously-written sector information every time the host sends a

15   write command.

Claim 8 (previously presented): A nonvolatile storage system as recited in claim 7 wherein the controller further receives additional commands from the host for further writing, one or more times, sector information without moving the previously-written sector information every time sector information is updated.

Claim 9 (previously presented): A nonvolatile storage system as recited in claim 7 wherein the previously-written sector information is moved from the particular block at a time later than when the controller writes said updated one or more sector information to said new block.

Claim 10 (previously presented): A nonvolatile storage system as recited in claim 9 wherein the particular block is erased at a time later than when the previously-written sector information is moved from the particular block.

Claim 11 (currently amended): A method of updating information in nonvolatile storage having a controller coupled to a host and the nonvolatile storage comprising:

receiving a command from the host for updating one or more[, but not all,] sector information into a location within the nonvolatile storage defined by a particular block having previously-written sector information other than that being updated by the host command, said particular block caused to be identified by a group of logical block addresses and including two or more sectors;

selecting [a] one or more new [block] blocks within the nonvolatile storage; and

writing said updated one or more sector information to said one or more new blocks caused to be identified by said group of logical block addresses [new block] without moving the previously-written sector information.

Claim 12 (previously presented): A method of updating information as recited in claim 11 further including the step of receiving further commands from the host for further updating, one or more times, sector information wherein the previously-written sector information is not moved every time sector information is updated.

1 Claim 13 (previously presented): A method of updating information as recited in claim 11

2 further including the step of moving the previously-written sector information from the

3 particular block at a time later than said writing step.

4

Claim 14 (previously presented): A method of updating information as recited in claim 13

further including erasing the particular block at a time later than said moving step.

1 Claim 15 (previously presented): A nonvolatile storage system comprising:

2   a controller capable of receiving commands from a host; and

3   a nonvolatile memory storage, coupled to said controller, said storage organized into

4 blocks, each block having two or more sectors for storing sector information,

5 wherein said controller, in response to receiving a first write command from the host to

6 rewrite a first sector information defined by one or more[, but not all,] sectors of information

7 that are stored in a particular block, <u>said particular block caused to be identified by a group of</u>

8 <u>logical block addresses and including two or more sectors,</u> writes said first sector information

9 to [a] <u>one or more new</u> [block] <u>blocks, said one or more new blocks caused to be identified by</u>

10 <u>said group of logical block addresses,</u> without moving sector information previously-stored in

11 the sectors of said particular block and not specified by the host in the command to be

12 rewritten, said controller, in response to receiving a second write command from the host to

13 rewrite a second sector information defined by sector information within the particular block

14 that is other than the particular sector information, rewrites the second sector information into

15 the particular block without moving the first sector information and thereby preventing

16 moving sector information every time a write command is received from the host.

1